The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5000 號千五第 日二初月十年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1873. 五拜禮 號一十二月一十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Nov. 20, CRAIGFORTH, Brit. str., 852, Scott, Shanghai 28th Oct., Foochow 5th November, and Amoy 18th, Tea.—HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Nov. 20, THALES, British str., 775, Young, Whampoa, 20th November, General.—OLYPHANT & Co.

Nov. 20, LEGISLATOR, Brit. str., 1,374, Craig, Calcutta 2nd Nov., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Nov. 20, YOTTUNG, Brit. str., 323, Rasmussen, Swatow 19th November, General.—KWOK-ACHEONG.

Departures.

Nov. 19, CITY OF EXETER, str., for Swatow and Shanghai.

Nov. 20, GABRIELLE ALICE, for Bangkok.

Nov. 20, MEIKONG, str., for Saigon, &c.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 20TH.

Charger, for Manila.

Passengers.

Per *Legislator*, str., from Calcutta,—

For Hongkong.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle and child, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. le Bon, Mrs. Cooke, and 270 Chinese.

Per *Yottung*, str., from Swatow,—

Captain Martin, two Europeans and 128 Chinese deck.

Per *Meikong*, str., for Saigon, &c.:—

For Saigon.—Sœurs St. Paul, de la Croix, Gregorric, Ange, and Mr. Martinate, and 18 Chinese. For Suez.—Mr. J. H. Esmeil. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Rodrigues, Captain Bolton, Mr. A. G. Rasden. For Singapore.—Mr. Boneville.

Reports.

The British steamer *Craigforth* reports left Shanghai on 23th October, Foochow on 5th November, and Amoy on the 18th; had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Yottung* reports left Swatow on 19th November, at 4 p.m.; had moderate N.W. and Northerly breeze and fine weather; the steamship *Douglas* left Swatow for the North at 10 a.m. on the 19th.

The German bark *Fangh Balangh* reports left Saigon on October 24th; had light variable winds till the 30th, at noon, when in lat. 12 N., and long. 112 E., experienced a heavy typhoon, commencing from the N.W., and a heavy sea, during which lost fore topmast and maintopgallant mast, and several sails; the gale lasted to the 31st, since when had moderate N.E. wind to arrival off Green Island, on the night of the 19th instant, when the steam tug *Sea Gull*, coming alongside to apply for hire, ran with full force into the main chains, and did considerable damage to the vessel and to herself.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Yoivo	Cardiff	June 26
Dronning Louise	Hamburg	July 17
Banian	London	Aug. 8
Adelia Carlton	New York	Aug. 12
Tartar (s)	London	Sept. 2
Koreser	Cardiff	Sept. 4
Aline	Cardiff	Sept. 5
Civinle	Hamburg	Sept. 5
Gryfe	London	Sept. 18
Ingeburg	Cardiff	Sept. 22
Genaros	London	Sept. 25
Peshawur (s)	Southampton	Sept. 25
Peter	Cardiff	Sept. 25
Hydra	Cardiff	Sept. 27
Achilles (s)	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Tartar (s)	London	Oct. 2
Nestor (s)	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Vasco da Gama (s)	London	Nov. 4

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods, &c.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong requiring Tenants, are invited to place the same on Registry of

HOUSES, &c., TO LET,

kept by the undersigned.

Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect the Register, thereby saving time and trouble. A moderate commission charged.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR, HOUSE AGENTS, &c., 9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*

tf 1624 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [ly 721 May 8

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c., OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Aberdeen.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*

1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premit will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.) 412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, Angel Court.
New York Agents, J. & W. Seligman & Co., 21, Broad Street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*

[1887]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
R. R. Hellios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.

Chief Manager,
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager,
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000.	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 %, per annum.
" 6 " 4 %, " "
" 12 " 5 %, " "

A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed on ALL INSURANCES granted by this Company.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1861 Hongkong, 13th November, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present, date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, a Brokerage of 33⅓ % (*Thirty-three and one-third per cent.*) upon the Premia ON ALL INSURANCES, in lieu of 10 % heretofore allowed, will be granted to insurers in the above-named Company.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 1786 Hongkong, 29th October, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all Insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year $500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 40 Hongkong 16th October, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO large and very nice HOUSES, No. 2 and 3, and a GODOWN No. 2A, on Praya East, Marine lot No. 65. The House No. 3 with immediate possession; the other, No. 2, with its Godown, on the 16th December, 1873.

For particulars, apply to the SPANISH PROCURATION, Caine Road, No. 10.

1m 1890 Hongkong, 20th November, 1873.

TO LET.

OFFICES on the first floor of premises on Pedder's Wharf.

Apply to LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1m 1834 Hongkong, 7th November, 1873.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS in Nullah Lane. Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to A. MILLAR & Co., *Plumbers. Queen's Road East.*

tf 1802 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

TO LET.

THE "BLUE BUNGALOW," situated at Albany Road.

Possession from the 1st of November next.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 1636 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1873.

TO LET,

With prompt possession.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 1627 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

TO LET.

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having nine rooms and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply, No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

tf 1464 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MARINE Lot No. 121, Wanchi, fronting on the Praya, now occupied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, as a Ship and Timber Yard.

Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1350 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 3, 6, and 12 in Seymour Terrace. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 1328 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.

Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SHANGHAI, *29th October*, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 6, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on WEDNESDAY, *the 10th December next*, at 2.30 P.M., to consider certain alterations to be proposed in Clause 92 of the Company's Deed of Settlement, with a view to render dividends payable according to resolutions to be from time to time passed by the Shareholders assembled at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meetings of the Company, held in April and October of each year, or at any other General or Extraordinary Meeting, and to consider the advisability of altering the division of the profits of the Company, from the 1st January, 1874.

By order of the Directors,
W. SCHMIDT, *Secretary.*

1819]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING the Winter months the Steamer *FOWAN* will start for CANTON at 5, instead of 6 P.M., commencing on the 1st of November next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 1701 Hongkong, 24th October, 1873.

A-FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, *Governor of Hongkong;* AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, WEST RIVER, SIECHEW, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET.

6m] *(Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.)* [1654

A. S. WATSON & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 835

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

THIS DAY,

the 21st November, 1873, at noon,—

CROCKERY WARE—Soup, Dinner, Dessert PLATES, Side DISHES, Baking DISHES, Soup TUREENS.

OILMAN'S STORES—PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, ARROWROOT, CANDIED PEELS, VINEGAR, &c.

SUNDRIES—HEARTH RUG, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, Fancy Needle BOXES with NEEDLES, Glass Silvered CANDLESTICKS, GLOVES, MITTENS, Copying PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

300 Bags FLOUR.
50 Cases GIN.

An Invoice of Vienna-made GOODS, comprising Leather and Canvas PORTMANTEAU, Cigar STANDS and INKSTANDS, Glass Gold Fish BOWLS in Gilt Stands, PAPER WEIGHTS, TOYS, &c.

Also,

50 Empty Porter HOGSHEADS.
A Brown PONY.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1884 Hongkong, 19th November, 1873.

POSTPONED TILL TUESDAY, THE 25TH NOVEMBER, 1873, AT NOON.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES, GODOWNS, PIER, PLANT, AND MACHINERY.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) on

TUESDAY,
the 25th November, 1873, at Noon,
Upon the premises,—

All that VALUABLE PROPERTY, held under Crown Leases for the Residue of Terms of 999 years, being the whole of the Premises lately occupied by

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED,

situate at Praya East, Hongkong, on Marine Lots Nos. 29, 29A, 30, and 30A, and consisting of a Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES, GODOWNS, and BUSINESS PREMISES, together with the WHARF and PIER, extending into the Harbour from the Public Praya, opposite to the said premises.

Also, the ENGINES, STEAM CRANES, WAGGONS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, ROPES, GEAR, MACHINERY, and FIXTURES, lately used by the said Company, and now in or about the said premises.

The Company was authorized to construct the said Wharf and Pier by Ordinance No. 11 of 1871, and the same are sold subject to the rights of the Crown.

The Vendors have been in communication with the Government, as to the facilities which would be afforded to purchasers to carry on a similar business to that of the said Company, and all information on the subject can be obtained on application, at the office of the Undersigned, where an Inventory of the PLANT, FIXTURES, and MACHINERY may be inspected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Transfer Deed, which is to be made out by the purchaser at his own expense.

The Property to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*

1840 Hongkong, 7th November, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON 25th November, 1873, at Noon, on board, will be sold by Public Auction, for account of the concerned,—

THE BRITISH SCHOONER *GAVIOTA,*

of 150.03 Tons Register, built at British Kowloon in 1869, and recoppered in 1871, as she now lies in Swatow Harbour, together with all the necessary equipments belonging to her, as she arrived from sea.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.2, and vessel and equipment to be then at Purchaser's risk, with all errors and faults of description.

For Copies of her Inventory, and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Hongkong;*
OR
BRADLEY & Co., *Swatow.*

1772]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions, to offer for Public Competition, at an early date (if not previously disposed of) at their *Sales Room*, Kiangsu Road,—

THE BRITISH PADDLE STEAMER *"NANZING,"*

as she now lies in the Hwangpoo.

The *"NANZING"* is an Iron Steamer, heavily plated, built on the Clyde, by Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR, in 1862.

Length.....210 feet.
Breadth.....27.6.
Tonnage.....620 96/100.

Her Engines, by the same builders, are oscillating, and 200 H.P. nominal.

She is expressly fitted and well adapted for the coasting trade, has ample accommodation for passengers, and is well and favourably known as a comfortable sea-boat.

She is well found in Ground Tackle, Deck, and Engine-Room Departments, requiring only Coal to proceed to sea.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash or approved Bank Cheque on fall of the hammer; balance, on transfer, within three days. Expense of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.

The Vessel will be sold with all faults and errors of description, as she lays, and will be at the risk of the purchaser on the fall of the hammer.

For Inventory, cards to view, and any further particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*

1696 SHANGHAI.

In the Estate of Messrs. TEXTOR & Co.

MESSRS. BOURNE & Co. have received instructions from E. HAGENS, Esq., Liquidator of the said Estate, under orders from the German Consul, to sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 70, Main St., Yokohama, on

TUESDAY,

the 16th December, 1873, at 10 o'clock A.M., The following desirable PROPERTIES—

Lot No. 29, containing 405 Tsuboes as per Title Deed, with Two-storied Substantial DWELLING HOUSE, one Two-storied SILK GODOWN, Two other GODOWNS, OUT-HOUSES, Double-storied OFFICES, &c., &c.

Lot No. 46, containing 179 Tsuboes as per Title Deed, with a large STONE GODOWN, PRESS HOUSE, with a Superior COTTON PRESS, and Watchman's HOUSE.

Lot No. 158, containing 517 Tsuboes as per Title Deed, with Two-storied HOUSE and GODOWN, let at $65 per month up to October, 1874, with the option of renewal for a further term of 3 years. The ICE HOUSE erected on the lot is the Property of the present Lessee.

Lot No. 159A, containing 160 Tsuboes as per Title Deed, with Two-storied DWELLING HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, STABLES, and GODOWN.

1880

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 22nd November, 1873, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of Kerosine LAMPS, comprising of Stand, Hanging, and Bracket LAMPS.

Leather PURSES, Money BAGS.

An Invoice of BUTTONS, MIRRORS, Table and Tea SPOONS, Opera GLASSES, Bohemian GLASS WARE, Liqueur SETS, VASES, &c., &c.

An Invoice of SHAWLS, SCARVES, MITTS, &c., &c.

2 Cases HOPS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1898 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 27th November, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Residence of

E. G. P. MATERS, Esq.,
No. 12, Seymour Terrace,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising COVERED CHAIRS, COUCHES, Card and Side TABLES, PICTURES, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, ELECTRO-PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE, WARDROBES, Wood and Iron BEDSTEADS, Toilet GLASSES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Toilet TABLES.

FLOWER POTS.
SEDAN CHAIRS.
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1885 Hongkong, 19th November, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

In the matter of THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by the Official Liquidators, to offer for sale by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, or withdrawn in whole or part, on

THURSDAY,

the 4th December, 1873, at noon, *upon the Premises*, instead of the time previously notified,—

All the LEASEHOLD and other PROPERTY of the above Company, in Lots or in Parcels:—

LOT 1.

INLAND LOTS Nos. 749, 781, and 782, situate at East Point, fronting on Causeway Bay, containing in all Forty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty square feet, or thereabouts, held under Crown Lease for 999 years, at the aggregate Crown Rent of $762.62 per annum, with the Messuage and Buildings erected thereon, consisting of One STILL HOUSE, 47 feet by 36 feet on ground floor, and 40 feet in height; Three FERMENTING HOUSES, 100 by 37 by 21; 66 by 24 by 21; 100 by 40 by 21; One BOTTLING ROOM and OFFICE, 100 by 32 by 21; One BOILER SHED, 47 by 46 by 13; One Block SERVANTS' QUARTERS, 64 by 15 by 13; One Detached CHIMNEY, 80 feet in height; Two Tiled WATER TANKS, 29 by 7.6 by 6.3, and 26 by 12 by 7.6; One Tiled MIXING TANK, 24 by 12 by 5; One IRON MOLASSES TANK, under Office, capacity 20,000 gallons. DISTILLING PLANT. One COFFEY'S STILL, by Pontifex & Wood, London, with all Pipes, Connections, and Adjuncts, complete, capacity 2,000 gallons of Wash per hour, or 4,800 proof gallons of Spirit in 24 hours; One large Copper FRENCH STILL, complete, capacity 1,000 gallons Proof Spirit per day. One EGROT'S PATENT STILL, Copper, 400 gallons per day. One DEROSNE'S DISTILLING APPARATUS, Copper, double pan, 300 gallons per day. One Copper LIQUEUR STILL, 200 gallons per day. One large GERMAN STILL, capacity unknown, as it has never been worked. One small TESTING STILL, Copper, 50 gallons per day (day meaning 24 hours.) All these Stills are fitted with Cocks, Pipes, Condensers, &c., complete. They are fitted at present for working by Steam, but with the exception of the Coffey's Still, can be worked over naked fires. Six STEAM PUMPS, one large mixing, 6 in. diameter, 16 in. stroke; Two WASH PUMPS, 5 in. diameter and 10 in. stroke, and 4 in. diameter and 7 in. stroke; One WATER PUMP, 3½ in. diameter, 12 in. stroke, (all the above double acting); One FEINTS' PUMP, 4 in. diameter, 5 in. stroke; One small FEED PUMP. Two SHIP'S PORTABLE HAND PUMPS and HOSE. Two SPIRIT RECEIVERS, 8 ft. by 13 by 5. One FEINTS RECEIVER, 3 ft. by 3.6 by 5. One Iron WATER TANK, 17 ft. by 9 by 3.6. One STEAM RECEIVER, with Reducing Valve, &c. Two BOILERS, one new, 20 by 6, the other 2 years, old, 18 by 5.6, with Feeder, Steam Pipes, Valves, &c., thoroughly complete. Twelve LARGE and One hundred and six SMALL FERMENTING BACKS, capacity of former 180,000 gallons, of latter 90,000, with Connections, &c., all in good order, and ready for use. Also, FORGE, VICE, Blacksmith's and Tinsmith's TOOLS, HOISTING APPARATUS, SPARE PIPING (1½, 2, 3, and 4 inch.) BENDS, TEES, and THIMBLES to match, Brass 3 way Plug COCKS, 150 2 in. Brass BEER TAPS, never used, &c. Also, OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS, Fireproof SAFE, &c.

LOT 2.

All the MATERIALS and UTENSILS used in the Bottling and Compound Room, consisting of Copper Mixing CANS, Pulping MACHINE and Screw PRESS, SCALES and WEIGHTS, PESTLES and MORTARS, Spice MILLS, Copper MEASURES (Gallon and Litre), FUNNELS, DIPPERS, STRAINERS, STENCILS, HYDROMETERS, SACCHAROMETERS, Copper SYPHON and PUMP, Sampling GLASSES, Rucking and Bottling TAPS, &c., &c., &c.

LOT 3.

All CASKS (consisting of Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Kegs,) Molasses TUBS, Cooper's TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, Branding IRONS, Press HOOPS and COOPERAGE. BOTTLES, (consisting of Magnums, Quarts, Pints, ½ Pints, and ¼ Pints,) Filtering FUNNELS and Filtering CLOTH and PAPER, Pint and Quart CORKS, CAPSULES and LABELS of every description. Six-Syphon BOTTLING MACHINE, BOTTLE WASHING APPARATUS, CORKING and CAPSULING MACHINES.

Also, the entire STOCK of LIQUORS on hand, consisting of SPIRIT, RUM, GIN, BRANDY, OLD TOM, LIQUEURS, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, PERFUMES, &c., &c., together with the Parcels of SEEDS, ROOTS, BERRIES, HERBS, SPICES, ALKALIES, ESSENCES, Distilled WATERS, Essential OILS, COLORS, &c. Also, all CONTRACTS, Trade FIXTURES, and GOODWILL, &c., of above Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance within seven days after prior to delivery. Moveable Lots to be taken delivery of within seven days, and Transfer Deed of the Land, &c., to be made out by the Purchaser, at his own expense.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Cash in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale.

tf 1813 Hongkong, 19th November, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS, Rentors of the Land on the British Concession, Shamian, have been duly notified by Notifications, dated 20th July, 1873, and 28th of August, 1873, respectively, (and published in the Hongkong Papers,) that they were to pay into H. M.'s Consulate the Rent due by them for the year ending 24th September, 1873, and that any lots upon which the Ground Rent was not paid by the 4th September, 1873, aforesaid, would, under the conditions of Lease, revert to H. M.'s Government, and whereas such Rent has not been paid on the following lots, to wit:—

Lot No. 57—Registered in the name of Messrs. H. EBRAHIM, SONS & Co., 5,000 cash.

Half Lot No. 23—Registered in the name of R. HABIBHOY, Esquire, 2,500 cash.

Therefore, the above named H. EBRAHIM, SONS & Co., and R. HABIBHOY, their assessors and assigns, are hereby notified that unless on or before the 30th November next, they show good cause why the said lots should not revert to H. M.'s Government, the said lots will be confiscated to the use of H. M.'s Government.

B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Canton, 6th November, 1873. [24d 1848

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVING received a large and well selected Stock for the

AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS,

solicit an early inspection of the following GOODS:—

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S PARIS KID GLOVES.

SILK, VELVET, FUR, and CLOTH JACKETS and MANTELETS.

COSTUMES, SHAWLS, and OPERA CLOAKS.

VELVET and SATIN SKIRTS, in the most choice colors.

RICH BLACK and COLORED SILKS, FANCY and BROCHE Ditto.

SATINS, POPLINS, and all the NEWEST MATERIAL for Costumes and Paloinises.

BLACK and COLORED VELVETEENS, MERINOS, and PLAIDS.

PLAIN, COLORED, and FANCY FLANNELS, for Dressing Gowns.

A Choice Assortment of MILLINERY, HATS and BONNETS from Paris.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

LACE and MUSLIN SETS.

SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, and ROMALS, in SATIN and SATIN BROCHE.

LACE and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

REAL LACES, in all makes.

SASH RIBBONS and SASHES, in all the newest colors and designs.

Also,

A few very elegant SPANISH COMBS and TORTOISESHELL PINS, for the Hair.

LADIES' COLORED SHOES, for evening wear.

And,

A carefully selected Stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, and WOOL GOODS.

1847 Hongkong, 10th November, 1873.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED their GENERAL STORE and SHIPCHANDLERY DEPARTMENT into the premises on PEDDAR'S WHARF, formerly occupied by Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co. The Auction Department remains on the old premises in Queen's Road.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1m 1835 Hongkong, 7th November, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HONGKONG,

ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR HOUSE AGENTS AND VALUATORS,

9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.

REFERENCES. Security if required.

1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL, CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,

45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank. [Feb. 1.

tf 1921

LICK HOUSE, CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. [3m 1477

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL. TURPENTINE. White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.

Apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET. Superior Pale Dry SHERRY. Fine OLD PORT.

Apply to SANDER & Co.

tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Und

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."

WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTINS.

tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, in our Firm, ceased on the 16th August last.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1615 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.

tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1873.

THE judicial decisions given by Mr. GEO. F. SEWARD, the United States Consul-General in Shanghai, are usually so carefully considered, and are regarded with so much respect even by professional men, that any marked deviation in one of them, from well-recognised principles, is a noticeable circumstance. We cannot, however, help thinking that, in the judgment which he delivered in the case of the *People of the United States* v. *Stoddart*, such a deviation was made, and, as the matter has attracted a great deal of attention both at Shanghai and here, it would be undesirable that what appears to be a very serious error in principle should be passed without notice, especially, as it is of a kind likely to lead to pernicious results.

To the judgment as a whole no exception can be taken. The term of imprisonment awarded is a severe one, especially considering the nature of the climate; and we doubt not that the pardoning power of the United States' Minister would be brought into play only in case of some serious emergency calling for such a course. It thus seems hardly necessary for any excuse to have been made for the leniency of the sentence; but Mr. SEWARD, sensible of the gravity of the offence, considered it desirable to point out why he did not inflict a severer punishment; and it is in this part of his judgment in which he has fallen into the error alluded to.

He states, among other reasons, for not inflicting the full penalty of the law, that the temptation to which the accused was exposed should be taken into consideration, and adds: "It would be unnecessary for me to point out in what way the course of business in Shanghai, under which these frauds have been possible, is defective. The circumstances of the case illustrate the fact that, given a certain disregard of right dealing on the part of the accused, the frauds were perpetrated with complete ease, and, excepting for the magnitude of the transactions, with great immunity from exposure. The condition of things under which the frauds were perpetrated must then act to alleviate the sentence to be given. If I am asked to plead a reason for this opinion, I can only say that to be spared from temptation is with all Christian men a leading petition." Now, with every respect for the shrewdness which usually characterises Mr. SEWARD's judgments, we cannot help saying that this may be excellent theology but is very bad law. Without entering upon religious dogma, which would be as little appropriate in a newspaper article as in a judgment, we may be permitted to observe that most certainly no Christian sect ever pleaded man's being exposed to temptation as a reason why his sins should be forgiven, so that the illustration is not very happy. But we have to deal simply with the legal bearing of the view enunciated, and, upon this more limited ground, have no difficulty, because that view is opposed to a principle fully recognised by the highest authorities, and that is, that punishment must be severe in proportion to the facility which a person has of committing a fraud or a breach of trust. There is no crime more easy of perpetration than forgery; and, in a great measure, for this very reason, none, with the exception of murder, which is more severely visited by the law. The object of all punishment in the present day is deterrent, not vindictive, and the facilities which exist for the perpetration of a crime make it all the more necessary that society should be protected against it. It may be answered that this argument only goes as far as to apply to such facilities as necessarily exit in the nature of commerce, and this is no doubt true; but the argument will only carry us as far as the conclusion that unusual facilities existing in consequence of carelessness or a bad system of business, do not form a ground for additional severity, because Society can protect itself against this exceptional liability to injury by being more careful or more systematic, but it will not carry us so far as the conclusion that these exceptional facilities should be considered a ground for leniency. They form an excellent basis for not sympathising very deeply with those who lose their money, but not for punishing the criminal with less severity than is prescribed by the law, which has regard solely to the necessity of protecting Society. The law goes upon the assumption that reasonable vigilance will always be used by men for their own protection, and then makes its punishments in proportion to the injuriousness of a crime and to the facilities which exist for perpetrating it. It is assumed that men will not trust one another in matters of business more than is justifiable, by the special circumstances attaching to each case, or necessary, from the nature of business, the liability to loss being justly considered the best security for this circumspection. If in certain cases, or in particular places, such circumspection is not exercised so fully as it ought to be, the sufferer from a fraud is not justified in asking for a specially severe administration of the law to protect him against the consequences of his own imprudence; but, on the other hand, it is equally unreasonable to claim on behalf of a criminal that the law should be administered more leniently because he had peculiar facilities for committing a crime. On this principle, we should have to pursue with relentless severity the man who from poverty and misfortune has been brought up to a life of degradation and crime, but treat very lightly and tenderly the rascal whose birth and circumstances have placed him in a position to command people's confidence. We should have to hang BILL SYKES and the ARTFUL DODGER, and let off PAUL BATES and the British Bank Directors with a reprimand, if not with expressions of sympathy for the great temptations under which they laboured through being so unfortunate as to occupy positions of respectability and trust.

We cannot leave this subject without saying a word also upon the moral bearing of the question, the only sound view of which seems to us to be singularly in accordance with the legal view—if the opinions above expressed are, as we have very little doubt they are, correct. There is, in the present day, and nowhere more than in China, a very pernicious tendency to sympathise with swindling in high life. People seem to have for it the same kind of weakness which Mr. FROUDE, in his inimitable essay, explains that he in common with almost all people, has for Reynard the Fox, but with a very noticeable difference. People sympathise with Reynard because, although he is a great rascal, he is always successful; but, curiously enough, all the sympathy with swindlers in high life seems to spring up when they fail. The spectacle of a man occupying a good social position in the criminal dock is so overpowering, that people forget it was his very respectability which enabled him to commit the crime that brought him there; and that a fraud is the less excusable in precise proportion as a man's education and surroundings are such as would make it more ruinous to him, than to one less favourably circumstanced to commit it. Education and social standing are all that we can in many cases rely upon as deterring influences; and if, through false sympathy, we consider them as grounds for looking leniently upon fraudulent conduct, we shall be guilty of the dangerous inconsistency of excusing those who are placed in positions of trust, and so enabled to commit the frauds because it is believed that to men of respectability and education, the conciousness of the universal reprobation they would meet by yielding to the temptation to perpetrate crime, will be sufficient to prevent them from ever for a moment entertaining the bare idea of so doing.

We are glad to learn that telegraphic communication between Amoy and Shanghai is re-established.

By our shipping reports, it will be seen that the steam tug *Sea Gull* met with an accident, and nearly brought the German bark *Faugh Balaugh* into trouble. It appears on the night of the 19th, in going alongside, the captain of *Sea Gull's* attention was drawn to the state of the *Faugh Balaugh's* mast, and something happening to the engines at the same time, she ran right into the vessel by the main chain plates, carrying away several, and doing considerable damage to the planking. The captain stated that had he not gone over the side, and filled up the hole with oakum and canvas, the *Faugh Balaugh* would have sunk. The *Sea Gull* carried away her own stem, and did other considerable damage, which necessitated her being steamed high on the beach, to save her from sinking.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

November 20th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Chee-a-foo was charged by Lee-sui-fa, with creating a disturbance in No. 95 brothel, Square-street.

Complainant said the defendant and his friend went downstairs and began quarrelling, and would not desist when told, and she gave him into custody.

Defendant admitted making a disturbance. Fined $1.

LARCENY.

Ho-a-tuk was charged by Chung-assing, with the larceny of a brass pipe.

On account of the complainant not appearing, the defendant was discharged.

RETURNING AFTER DEPORTATION.

Chun-chi-cheung was charged with returning after deportation.

P.C. 373 deposed he was walking in Yow-mah-tee, out of uniform, and as soon as the defendant saw him he began to run, and he pursued and took him into custody.

J. W. Watts, acting warden of Victoria Gaol, said he did not recognise the defendant, but he had evidently been deported, as there was the brand on the left ear.

Defendant said he was a carpenter. He was arrested with nine others in an opium smoking house in the year 1868, and was afterwards deported.

Inspector Stroud said there was a highway robbery committed in Kowloon a short time ago, and two of the men had been arrested; a pawnticket had been found on the defendant of a jacket, which was one of the articles stolen, and if he could get a remand, he would enquire into the case.

The case was then remanded till Saturday.

REMANDED CASE.

The case in which Wong-a-chew was charged by Wong-koon-poo, with kidnapping him, was again brought forward.

The constable who was sent to get information, said it was true that the complainant did sell the wife of Wong-kum-kwi, but there was no warrant for his apprehension.

Under these circumstances, Mr. May dismissed the case, and cautioned the defendant as to getting mixed up in such cases again.

SUPREME COURT.

20th November.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALL.

THE "GLENLYON" CASE.

William Anderson, third engineer, and Angus MacLean, fireman, on board the British steamer *Glenlyon*, indicted on a charge of robbery on the high seas, of 18 two and half silver guilders, from a Chinese passenger, were placed in the dock, and the jury, Messrs. J. Ames Blogg, G. Waghorn, Fritz Grobien, W. H. Ray, Thos. Green, Thos. Isaac Rose, and W. Wheeler, having taken their seats, at once unanimously returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

Mr. Kingsmill, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton, for the defence, rose and asked his Lordship if in his remarks he would exonerate the prisoners in such a way as to leave no opportunity of their being looked on, after leaving the dock, other than the verdict recorded in their favor by the jury, so as not to injure their character hereafter.

His Lordship said that although he had said what he had said, and although he repeated it, he did not feel called upon to make any remarks either on one side or the other. The crew of the steamer were at present before another tribunal, and it was not for him to make any remarks then. Turning to the jury, he said it had been for them to decide whether the prisoners at the bar were guilty or not guilty; they had given in their verdict, "Not guilty," and all he could say was, "I concur with you."

The prisoners then left the dock, and were set at liberty.

The acting Attorney-General, addressing his Lordship, said that as both sides would be ready in the quicksilver case to-morrow, (this day,) the 21st, he would, with his Lordship's consent, have that case brought forward that day.

His Lordship said that he had just been informed by Mr. Alexander, the Registrar of the Court, that it would come on at some future day to be fixed.

The Attorney-General said that Mr. Kingsmill and Mr. Drummond, both for the defence, stated they would be ready for the case to come on at 10 a.m. on the 21st inst.

His Lordship remarked that he trusted they would properly fix a day, and not have the jury in attendance and no case come on.

Mr. Drummond said he was ready to go on at once, and Mr. Kingsmill said he was positive he would be ready for the case to come on at 10 a.m. to-morrow (this day,) the 21st.

The jury were then told to be in attendance accordingly, and were discharged.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 18th Nov., 1873.

THE FILIBUSTERING VESSEL "VIRGINIUS.

Of 23 Englishmen aboard the *Virginius*, sixteen were shot. The Government has telegraphed to Madras and Cuba, reserving the the question as to executing them, but holding the Spanish and others responsible if the remainder are executed.

Hongkong, 20th Nov., 1873.

The following late telegrams, brought by the steamer *Legislator*, have not yet been published in Hongkong:—

(*From the Calcutta Englishman.*)

LONDON, October 22nd.

Mr. Bright, speaking at Birmingham, advocated the repeal of the 25th clause of the Education Act, and the total reconstruction of the Act. He condemned the income tax, and thought that Parliament would soon resolve to withdraw from the West African Coast.

A meeting of Monarchists at Paris has received the communication of the Comte de Chambord's declarations, agreeing to constitutional safeguards and the Tricolor flag. The meeting settled the terms of a resolution to submit to the Assembly, calling Comte de Chambord to the Throne, and after him Prince Bourbon. The resolution also makes a declaration, involving Constitutional Government, and preserving the liberty of the people.

The Egyptian Government has amicably arranged with the natives to build and occupy a Fort at Berbera. The Government intends eventually to proceed to Hartar.

BOMBAY, Oct. 24th, 12.18 a.m.

Severe gales have happened on the Coast.

Germany is disposed to execute a treaty at Prague, to concede to Denmark the Danish portion of Sobleswig-Holstein.

General Tristany has severely defeated the Republicans in Catalonia.

LONDON, October 24th.

An important skirmish has taken place on the native coast, and towns from Elmina to extreme westward have been destroyed.

The English press is opposed to the destruction of Coomassie.

PARIS, October 24th.

The Conservative Republicans have rejected the overtures of the Monarchists for a proposal to hasten the convocation of the Assembly. The prospects of Monarchists are less favourable.

VIENNA, October 24th.

After an affectionate leave taking, the Emperor William left for Berlin.

BOMBAY, October 26th, 11.02 a.m.

The Carthagenian insurgents have seized some merchant-men, and intend arming them.

The American Treasury contemplates resuming payments in silver. The Mint is increasing the coinage.

The French Government has suspended the Lyons Municipality for two months.

BOMBAY, October 26th.

After General Kaufmann had evacuated Khiva, the Usbegs revolted and sacked the town. The Usbegs slaughtered 1,600 emancipated Persians. The Khan applied to General Kaufmann to return and help him, but his answer is unknown.

Marshal Bazaine is unwell.

SIMLA, October 26th, 4 P.M.

An important Commission has been issued, with Colonel Meade as President, to enquire into the efficiency of the Baroda Contingent, and the affairs of the Gaekwar.

The Great Rent Bill of the North-west, and the Land Revenue Bill, were published in yesterday's *Gazette*. They materially limit the twelve years' rule giving occupancy rights, and recognise a new class called privileged tenants, entitled to favorable rates, and exempt from enhancement, except once in ten years.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has formally warned the Government of India that his provinces are threatened with scarcity, and urges early precautionary measures. The subject is receiving the anxious consideration of the Viceroy.

SIMLA, October 27th, 5.50 p.m.

The famine reports from Bengal are more serious, but there is no ground for apprehending total and absolute failure of the crops. Lord Northbrook proposes to utilise the interval until the Agra Durbar by personally consulting with the Lieutenant-Governor on the state of crops in Bengal. He starts for Calcutta direct on Wednesday morning, with his Private Secretary and one Aide-de-Camp, and returns to Agra on the 14th November, and continues his tour. Orders have been issued to proceed at once with the Soane Canal and Northern Bengal Railway, with full authority to Sir George Campbell for Public Works.

SIMLA, October 27th, 9.45 p.m.

Mr. Chapman starts on Tuesday morning for Calcutta, in connection with the famine business.

The Saturday's *Civil and Military Gazette's* article on the scheme for reorganization of the Army was unfounded. No such scheme has been proposed.

LONDON, October 28th.

The merchantmen captured by the Carthagenan insurgents contained a large amount of specie.

The troopship *Crocodile* has passed through the Suez Canal.

Obituary.—Admiral Robert Maitre.

It is rumoured that the Acheenese are burning the pepper plantations.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and Staff have arrived at Cape Coast Castle, where a Conference was held, at which the principal Fantee Chiefs were present.

The large demand for silver has compelled the American Government to postpone the placing of the Currency on a silver basis. The slackness of trade has caused the closing of several large iron and cotton factories in America.

LONDON, October 29th.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, addressing the assembled chiefs, said that war would be carried on chiefly by native troops, the English superintending and assisting the operations. He has requested the chiefs to co-operate in raising men, but his appeal has not produced much effect, owing to the discontent of the terms offered.

It is believed that the Ashantees have retired to Coomassie.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has addressed a proclamation to the King, and operations are meanwhile suspended.

The difficulty between Turkey and Austria concerning Bosnia is being amicably adjusted.

Obituary.—King of Saxony, and Sir Henry Holland, M.D.

PARIS, October 30th.

General Bellemare has been placed upon the retired list, for declaring his intention to resign if the Monarchy is proclaimed. Marshal MacMahon's order to that effect expresses confidence in the discipline of the army. The Monarchists are anxiously awaiting an explicit declaration from the Comte de Chambord, confirming the guarantees announced by the recent deputation.

The old Paris Opera House has been completely destroyed by fire.

SINGAPORE.

The Singapore papers are an elaboration of "look upon this picture and look upon that," with regard to Sir Harry Ord, the outgoing Governor, and Sir Andrew Clarke, his successor. The former appears unfortunately to have accumulated a vast amount of unpopularity by his high handed line of action, of which the Grand Jury affair, on which the whole of the non-official members, with the exception of Mr. Whampoa, resigned, is a good specimen. Governor Clarke, on the other hand, appears determined at all events to begin in a courteous and considerate manner, and has especially won the Singaporean heart, by having asked the Chamber of Commerce to nominate one of their number to be appointed a Commissioner to proceed to Bangkok, to be present at the coronation of the young King of Siam. The *Straits Times* alludes to this as follows:—

The Governor, Sir Andrew Clarke, has decided to send two Commissioners, as representatives of the Straits Settlements, to Bangkok, to be present at the forthcoming coronation of His Majesty the young King of Siam. His Excellency has appointed the Hon. J. W. W. Birch, Colonial Secretary, to be one Commissioner, representing His Excellency, and has requested the Chamber of Commerce to name one of their body to be appointed the other Commissioner, representing the Mercantile Community. We seem to be now under a different regime from the last. . . . In accordance with His Excellency the Governor's courteous request, the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, and nominated Mr. Robert Barclay Read, of Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co., as their representative at the forthcoming coronation of His Majesty the King of Siam. We learn that the two Commissioners, the Hon. J. W. W. Birch and Mr. Read, have embarked on board the Colonial steamship *Pluto*, for Bangkok.

His Excellency's Levée, given shortly after his arrival, was largely attended. Lady Clarke was prevented by indisposition from holding her intended reception for ladies, but it was announced for the 11th instant. On Saturday, the 8th instant, a deputation of Masons, headed by the R. W. Brother W. H. Read, District Grand Master, waited upon H. E. Sir Andrew Clarke, (who is a distinguished member of the craft), at Government House, to welcome his arrival in the Colony, and to present an address, requesting His Excellency to become Patron of their order in the Colony.

Referring to a memorandum on the progress of the Straits during his term of administration, drawn up by Sir Harry Ord, the *Straits Times* says:—The Report is written with much skill and ability, or it would not be characteristic of the man, but, to any one who knows anything at all of the events of Sir Harry Ord's reign, the chief impression it must leave, after perusal, is that it savours much of a barrister's special pleading in favour of the writer's abilities, administrative powers, and general glorification; moreover, there are two other unpleasant ideas which present themselves, namely, those of the *suggestio falsi* and the *suppressio veri*.

THE SINGAPORE PROTEST.

(*Straits Times.*)

The following letter, with enclosures, was received by the mail, from Mr. P. F. Tidman, Secretary of the Straits Association in London:—

Via Brindisi

LONDON, 3rd October, 1873.

W. H. READ, Esq., Singapore.

Dear Sir,—I have received your two messages, and on their receipt Mr. Napier attended at the Colonial Office, and wrote the letters, copies of which are enclosed.

Unfortunately, both Lord Kimberley and Mr. Herbert are from town, but everything shall be done possible to give effect to your wishes.

The great difficulty is, that the Sessions having been summoned under the new Act, it may be positively impossible to interfere; but their being once held, will afford no precedent for the future. The Act can be opposed when it reaches this country.

Your faithfully,

P. F. TIDMAN.

Straits Settlements Association,
34, Great St. Helens,
London, 29th Sept., 1873.

My Lord,—I have the honor to lay before your Lordship, the following copy of a telegram from Singapore, of date 26th instant, which has just been received by me.

"Notwithstanding unanimous protests of non-officials on ninth September, and strongest opinion of public meeting on fifteenth against abolition Grand Jury under new Criminal Procedure Act of ninth September, Governor precipitately enforcing Act, for Sessions tenth October, ignoring appeal to Home. Great discontent. Ask Secretary of State suspend action pending reference Home.

"READ,
"Chairman Public Meeting."

I have no doubt that in view of the strong expression of opinion against the measure in question, your Lordship will do what is in your power to meet the wishes of the Singapore community on the subject.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. NAPIER,
Chairman.

To the Right Hon'ble
The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Straits Settlements Association,
34, Great St. Helens.
London, 1st Oct. 1873.

My Lord,—The telegram from Singapore, of which I had the honour to submit a copy to your Lordship in my letter of 29th ulto., has been followed by another dated this day, and received a few hours ago, of which the following is a copy:—

"Unofficials except Whampoa at Council last Monday, unanimously resigned, consequent on Governor's arbitary conduct re Grand Jury."

I am sorry not to be in a position to give any additional information on this question for your Lordship's guidance, but the conclusion is forced upon me that there must be something beyond and behind the mere abolition of the Grand Jury, to create the very strong feeling under which it is abundantly evident these messages have been dispatched; the more, from the fact that the resignation of non-official members of Council must include gentlemen who have been steady supporters of Governor Ord during his whole tenure of office. The circumstances may present difficulties to immediate solution; but I would fain hope that a course may be open to your Lordship to prevent the prolongation in the settlement of the grave position which is now submitted to your Lordship's consideration.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedt. Servant,
(Signed.) W. NAPIER,
Chairman.

To the Right Hon'ble
The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing-street.

JAVA.

(*Straits Times.*)

The Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 22nd ult., publishes the following particulars of the destruction by fire of the British ship *Walter Baine*:—"Yesterday, there arrived here the British ship *Grenada*, Wayman, which had on board Captain J. Murray and the crew, 19 in number, of the British ship *Walter Baine*. The last named vessel was laden with coal, and was on a voyage from Dundee to Calcutta, when, on the 28th September, in the Indian Ocean, and in 37.10 S. and 80.53 E., fire was discovered to be in the cargo, which soon destroyed the whole ship. After the crew had made use of all possible means to extinguish the fire, they were speedily compelled by the rapidly spreading flames, to seek safety in the boats. They had remained some time in the neighbourhood of the burning wreck, when they perceived a vessel two miles off, which, attracted probably by the great light, was bearing down upon them. The people in the boats thereupon let off a rocket, and rowed with all their strength towards the approaching ship, which proved, afterwards, to be the *Grenada*. The captain and crew of the lost ship were taken on board with the utmost readiness, but, as the *Grenada* was rather short of drinking water, the two captains agreed to repair to the wreck in order to try to get some stores from it. They, however, succeeded in obtaining some provisions only. Shortly afterwards, the main and foremasts, and also the yards of the mizen mast, fell, and the captains and the people accompanying them were obliged to jump into the water to save themselves, and had to reach the boat by swimming. After a prosperous voyage of 22 days, the *Grenada* arrived at the roadstead here, yesterday. The crew saved, praise highly the treatment met with by them on board that vessel."

The same journal asserts that some fatal cases of cholera have appeared at Batavia. According to an official report, cholera broke out in the island of Bintang in September last. It is officially announced that, in August last, 6 cases of cholera, two of which proved fatal) appeared in the Samboo district (West-coast of Borneo), and that no explanation could be given as to how it was introduced there: the health officer and the civil authorities there immediately took effective measures to prevent the disease from spreading. Owing to precautionary measures, the deaths from cholera in Banka were not numerous.

According to an official report from Rhio, two more members of the gang of piratical robbers attacked by the police on the island of Galiang have been captured by people from the latter place, and conveyed to Rhio. The remainder of the fugitives are being vigorously traced out.

The following is from the Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 24th ultimo:—"The steamer *Batavia*, which arrived at Padang on the 15th instant, from Acheen, reported that fires had been seen, during the night time, everywhere along the whole coast from Singkel to Acheen. From on board our men-of-war, it was perceived that fortifications were being actively thrown up everywhere along the coast. Some persons infer from these fires that the Achinese have marched to the chief town, and were destroying their Campongs beforehand. Should this be true, a desperate resistance is awaiting our troops, but the triumph which the latter will, we doubt not, obtain, will be the more splendid."

The *Java Bode* of the 21st ultimo publishes the following on the same subject:—"A private letter has been received here (Batavia) from Padang, in which it is stated that the Achinese have set everything on fire along the West coast as far as Singkel. The burning of trees, houses, and bushes could be seen from far off at sea. Mention is also made in this letter of an attack made by two hostile prahus on one of the steamers cruising along the coast. The prahus were sent to the bottom. The writer says that this news was brought on the 15th instant to Pading, by a steamer which arrived there, that day, from Acheen."

The following is from the same journal:—"On Saturday last (the 17th ultimo,) at 9 p.m., a slight shock of earthquake was felt here (Batavia.) Shortly before 3 a.m. on Sunday morning, this earthquake was repeated, but with greater shocks, and so violently that windows rattled, cupboards creaked, and the weights attached to the cords of the gualamps were set in motion. We have spoken to several persons who had been awakened by the shaking, when fast asleep. On examination, it was ascertained that the walls of many outhouses had been rent. Nothing has been heard of further damage. The shocks were horizontal, and the direction E. to W. At Buitenzorg and the Preanger, shocks were also observed at the same time. At Padang, too, heavy shocks were felt on the 7th instant: some brick houses in the China Camp there were abandoned."

From Macassar, news has come to the effect that Kraeng Bonte Bonto had again been seen in the North, although nothing has been heard of hostilities.

On the 22nd ult., the steamer *Lieut.-General Van Swieten* brought in tow to Batavia a Chinese Wankang, the *Keim Bimkan*, and a schooner, the *Gerbee*, (both sailing under British colours), which had been made prizes of in Achincse waters, by one of the ships of the blockading squadron. On this occasion, says the *Indier*, "a cargo of pepper of considerable value fell into our hands."

Thirty individuals implicated in the assassinations at Bencoolen have been conveyed to Batavia.

OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

The *Standard* remarks:—It is somewhat odd that no steps have yet been taken with regard to the appointment of the Royal commission on officers' grievances. It is now upwards of two months since the Duke of Richmond extorted this act of justice from the Government, yet not a word has been said as to who are to be the members of this commission. So much opposition was offered to the Duke's demand that the army cannot but look on this delay as an additional evidence of the desire of the Government to put off the evil day as long as possible. When week after week passes away, and not even the preliminary steps towards a settlement of the awkward business are taken, it can scarcely be expected that even military patience will last much longer. We call the treatment of the officers an awkward business, because, whether rightly or wrongly, they maintain that the value of their commissions has been confiscated, that faith has been in several respects broken with them, and that the honour of Parliament has been compromised. Mr. Cardwell can hardly be ignorant of the fact that the feeling of discontent is rapidly developing into exasperation, and that a very large number of those of the senior officers who can afford to quit the service are applying for permission to retire. This number will be immensely increased, if a speedy and satisfactory settlement does not take place. Is it, in the interests of the country, desirable that a wholesale exodus of the most experienced officers should take place?

ADULTERATION OF TEA.

At the Birmingham Police-court, three grocers and tea dealers were summoned before the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. Kynnersley), charged, under the new Adulteration of Food Act, "with selling adulterated tea." The names of the dealers summoned were Mr. James Wilson, Jamaica-row and Worcester-st-set; John Smith, 105, Dale-end; and James Hull, 34, High-street. There was a very large attendance of the grocery and tea trades. The Town-clerk conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Rowlands appeared to defend, instructed by an association of tea dealers. The case of Hull was taken first. The Inspector of Nuisances proved the purchase of a quarter of a pound of green and a quarter of a pound of black tea on August 16th. The green was sold at 10d. the quarter pound, and the black at 8d. The purchase was made by Mr. Woolley's clerk, and Mr. Woolley (the inspector) immediately afterwards went into the defendant's shop and told him that the tea would be analysed. A portion of tea was given to the borough analyst, and another portion was, in compliance with the Act, retained by the inspector for another analysis, if required by the magistrates. The borough analyst made out a certificate giving the result of his analysis, from which it appeared that the tea contained 2·11 per cent. of sandy and earthy matter and iron filings. The Town-clerk contended that, under the Act, the certificate of the borough analyst was sufficient evidence of adulteration, but the Stipendiary adjourned the case, at the request of the defence, for the attendance and cross-examination of the borough analyst.—*Albion.*

A PILGRIM FROM KHIVA.

The *Official Gazette* of Turkestan announces that the brother of the Khan of Khiva, Atadjan-Turia, is about to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. He was imprisoned by the Khan six months before the capture of Khiva, and set at liberty by the people, who proclaimed him Khan the day before the entrance of the Russian troops. He intends to visit in the first place Turkey and Egypt, the two most civilized of Mahomedan countries, and to return through Russia. He will go to Mecca by Tiflis, so that he will see the Trans-Caucasian Provinces of Russia before he visits the holy city of Islamism. He will be accompanied by a suite of 15 persons, among whom will be Djanybik-Polvanow, a relative of the Khan. Atadjan-Turia is described as very quiet and observant. He asks a great many questions about European habits, and carefully studies all the new objects brought under his notice. The Usbeks of Khiva, it appears, are quite free from that fanatical hatred of foreigners, which in general characterizes the Asiatic Mussulmans. They are very communicative, and do not suppose every European invention to be the work of *Schaitan*. This has been noticed in connection with the astronomical observations and photographs now being taken in the Khanate. The photographs taken by M. Krivtsow on all occasions and at all places excite the utmost interest. The natives show the utmost anxiety to assist the photographers. They are always ready to have their portraits taken. This is explained by the fact that the Khivans are not of the Usbek race. There is in them a strong element of Iranian blood, for Persia for centuries has supplied Khiva with slaves of both sexes. Among the natives there are even the children of Russian women. The mother of one of the highest functionaries in the Khanate, Mat Niaz, was a Russian captive.—*Delhi Gazette.*

AN ADMIRAL FOR INDIAN MARINE AFFAIRS.

The restlessness in high quarters where patronage and appointments seem to be the chief end of official existence, which even prompts to the invention of new departments, and the creation of additional well-paid posts, is still plaguing the State. The absurdly, impractical scheme of creating a Director-General or Lord High Admiral of Indian Marine Affairs, approaches consummation. As usual, this novel and fanciful appointment has been decided upon as secretly as if it were well understood that this new method of spending would have been freely denounced by the Indian press. But the billet, with its Rs. 2,500 per mensem is already going a-begging. It has been offered to a certain eminent nautical man at home, who, by that same token, knows nothing in particular of the Indian seas, and still less of the surveys and traditions of the old Indian Navy. If we must have a Lord High Admiral—spending most of his time on the Himalayas, as would be the case—there was a fine opportunity to perpetuate and carry forward the true spirit and true conception of that fine old service. No doubt this would have resulted in the Lord High Admiral abolishing himself and his mountain bureau, and this would be unpleasant for the great giant patronage. Any impartial Indian Navy man, whose better judgment had been sought on the subject, would have pointed out that, if Government were disposed to repair the blunder made in abolishing the Indian Navy, the common sense course to follow would be to rehabilitate the Bombay Marine, making it efficient for transport, survey, and Gulf police purposes, and to form a small Bengal Marine service that should be sufficient for the pilotage and local surveys. But, under present influence, common sense will not be listened to. The Admiralty has got its grip on the Indian revenues; so we shall have a borrowed naval service of little use than for show.—*Times of India.*

THE FRENCH IN YUNAN.

A letter from Mandalay in the *Rangoon Mail*, says:—"Frenchmen are swarming in Yunan; such is the news that was given me lately by an intelligent Chinaman who had just returned from a trip to Talifoo. Three months hence, my informant thinks, the road will be quite clear between Bamo and S. W. China; Tuankone, the only Panthay Chief left still in arms, will either be destroyed, or have to seek refuge in Assam. Great efforts are attempted seemingly by the French to establish regular communications between the S. W. Chinese Provinces and their new colony in Tonquin. For it is no more Cochin China alone, but the whole of the old Kingdom of Annam that has been brought under their direct control. The news flashed to us some time ago that a treaty with Burma had been ratified by the French Assembly, indicates that something is up and brewing. I do not wish to be an alarmist, but, suppose that we awake some fine morning to find that France has extended her Protectorate from the left to the right hand side of the Upper Meekong, and guaranteed whatever remains of the Kingdom to the sovereign of Burma, on certain conditions, the most trifling of which is sure to be inimical to our own interests; what could our Chief Commissioner, the Governor-General, and that good old woman, Mr. Gladstone, all combined do, to prevent the ruin of Rangoon, if not the ultimate re-absorption of Pegu into the old kingdom of Burma? The folly and supineness of our Government are most certainly preparing for us in this part of the world a time of a heard of disasters, which the most shameful outrages on the part of the King's minions will aggravate, and which nothing really proud and Palmerstonian on the part of our chiefs will redeem.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

The Yokohama correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, writing on the 5th August, says that the disturbances which had taken place in various provinces of Japan, owing to the famine produced by the drought, are now at an end, and that a very small number of troops, aided by the rainy weather which set in at the end at July, sufficed to restore order. Unfortunately, the country has lost some of its best citizens in consequence of these disturbances, as many of the officials performed the hari-kari because they believed that their honour had in some way been compromised. Education is making great progress; there are good native teachers to be had everywhere at a small cost, and it is proposed to dismiss all the missionaries from the public schools and replace them by laymen, it being found that the missionaries, those from America especially, used their position in the schools for purposes of proselytism. The persecution of the Catholics has now ceased, in accordance with the edict of toleration, which is at present hardly required for members of other religions, Protestantism having made but little progress among the Japanese. There are at Yokohama a Catholic and an Episcopal church; the other Christian congregations perform their religions services in the theatre. As to the other decrees of the Government, such as that against the custom of shaving the hair of the head, and those introducing the European calendar and the observance of the Sunday, and abolishing Japanese monasteries, no one pays any attention to them; every one goes to business on Sundays as before, the schools are open on Sundays, and the bells of a Buddha monastery were heard by the correspondent while he was writing. The treaties concluded with foreign Powers will shortly expire, and the Mikado now insists that Japan shall be placed in the position of the most favoured nations, and that at the same time the English and French garrisons at Yokohama shall be withdrawn. "This," observes the correspondent, "would expose the foreign residents to the tyranny of the Japanese officials, and place all disputes between the foreigners and the native under the jurisdiction of the Japanese courts. It is to be hoped that the foreign ambassadors will show sufficient energy to prevent the interests of their constituents from being subjected to the Japanese code, which is simply a chaos of the most contradictory laws." The railway from Obosaka to Kobi has now been completed as far as Nishynomia, and extensive coal-fields have been discovered in the vicinity of the village of Otekomura, in the province of Musashi. The commercial stagnation which has hitherto prevailed is ascribed to the system of associations (Kookias). A great many officials are members of these associations, and they manage to secure for them a monopoly in the branches of trade in which they are engaged. The rice harvest and other productions of the soil are thus under the control of a few capitalists, who fix their own tariff. The prohibition to export rice has now been removed, but the Government has decided that tea, silk, and silkworms shall not be sold below a certain price.

A PRODIGY OF THOUGHT.

(*Alta.*)

An excellent attendance filled Mercantile Library Hall, to listen to Dr. John Lord deliver his second lecture of his new course, on "Edmund Burke—Parliamentary authors." Among that certain number of extraordinary men who break into History and stand forth on its pages, overshadowing all lesser lights of their age at almost fixed cycles of time, was Edmund Burke. A man of surpassing mental greatness, with a profoundity and sweep of intellect only equalled by the immortal Bacon, alike renowned is a philosopher, sage, and politician, the moral wisdom of his works will ever live. His private virtues were incorruptible, his public worth was unexampled. He was a prodigy of thought, but not, however, using his knowledge for selfish pursuits. All parties were constrained to admire him; and yet he was beloved by few of their members. His principles, which have stood as the guide of all that have followed after him, were studied out in the midst of the turmoils and distractions of an age alike vilely corrupt in its politics and seething in the fire of a licentious revolution.

Edmund Burke, born in Ireland in 1730, early left his birthplace for London, where he entered into the study of the law. This engaged him but a short time, when he entered into the more pleasing paths of literature and philosophy, resigning himself to the Subjective and Contemplative. The first fruits of this step were, "The Vindication of Natural Society," and the essay on "The Sublime and Beautiful." But a short time more and his destiny led him into the arena of politics. He aspired only to render adequate safeguards to the protection of the peace and the glory of his country. Imperious, dictatorial, he was yet ever earnest in the right, and above all political intrigue. At first, being "merely a man of genius," without powerful friends, or phiancy, he was not successful, but at last his opportunity came, and Burke entered Parliament still a young man, but well stored with all the precepts and truths of political science.

His first efforts were directed against the Ministerial policy in its attempts to utterly subject the American Colonies. He foresaw clearly and distinctly what would result from the pressing to the bitter end their plan of subjugation, and painted in colors, afire with eloquence and justice, the inhuman and suicidal course they were pursuing. This course he pursued with unswerving front for ten long years. One memorable aphorism he at that time uttered, and it was that Governors and statesmen must not only mean well, but must do well toward one and all in the fullness of justice and right.

He failed to receive his reward in promotion to office when his party came into power, the dislike of the King and the ill-concealed hostility of his associates, cheating him out of his just due. Against him waged the strong feeling of jealousy of talent, and the hatred of all those natures who contemn those who austerly reprove us or proudly instruct us. The fate of the Prophets is to be stoned, a stern moral greatness is repulsive to the people, and great men quickly fall under the ban, at their first showing of opposition to the desires and ends of the immediate present.

The next ten years of his life were devoted to Indian affairs. As he had taken the part of the struggling American Colonist, so he now placed himself as a shield between the oppressed Hindoos and their outrageous oppressors. In these efforts, he stood unrivalled, and at the end of nine years Hastings only escaped just punishments through technicalities and a morbid sentiment, which had sprung up as a fashion in his favor. This prosecution cost him his election from Bristol. It was during the time which he was contesting it, that he wrote that famous letter in which he denied the right of an ignorant constituency to school him in the course he was to pursue in National affairs, and gave them such a moral lesson as has stood as precedent in all subsequent times.

COBRAS IN BANGALORE.

Cobras appear to be plentiful in Bangalore. Dr. Nicholson undertook an experimental destruction of venomous snake on behalf of the Mysore Government, and succeeded in killing one thousand in less than three months, a maximum reward of eight annas being given. When the reward was reduced to three annas, owing to the "financial pressure" of the extermination on the Mysore revenues, the cobras came in still in sufficient numbers to show that there were lots more remaining. Dr. Nicholson estimates the total, 1,360, killed, as being only one-twentieth of the cobra population in the station, and accordingly the Mysore Government finds that this little game of snake extermination is rather too expensive. We are not told how many people die of snakebite annually in Bangalore, but we suspect the number to be in about the same proportion as it is in Madras, where there are on the average not more than four deaths annually.—*Madras Mail.*

THE "SUNRISE" HORRORS.

(*Alta, October 3rd.*)

The *Sunrise* horrors, as the brutal acts of Captain Clarke and his faithful assistant, Mate Harris, are commonly termed, occupied the attention of the public yesterday, more than tales of crime, no matter how revolting, usually do, when they arrive at the venerable age of five days. It is supposed that the most popular sensation cannot survive the ninth day, and many good ones are dead after the second day. But the *Sunrise* horrors had the advantage of being well *sulted*, before they were spread out before the people. They will keep.

It was stated in yesterday's *Alta* that the first mate, Harris, had left the city on Wednesday morning. The information upon which this statement was based appeared to be well founded, but it has not proved to be correct. Upon like information, United States Attorney Lattimer telegraphed to Truckee to arrest and detain the fugitive from justice, and yesterday a man answering the description given of Harris was arrested by the United States Marshal. He proved satisfactorily, however, that he was not the first *brute* of the *Sunrise*, and was released. It is now said that this monster of the deep is ashore somewhere on the city front. He must feel out of his element, and very much chagrined that his cruel conduct should occupy so much of the attention of other people, or cause him any annoyance. The United States officers are spiring no efforts to ferret him out, and they hope to succeed before sunrise to-morrow. When we recollect how imperiously this monster indited a communication to the *Alta*, proclaiming his innocence of the charges against him, first published in this paper; how he conducted himself when the *Sunrise* was visited by reporters, while lying in the stream, and the air of injured innocence he assumed as long as the ill arranged and disjointed machinery of the United States laws refused to work, and behold him now a fugitive from those laws, refusing to defend himself against five charges of murder, or to palliate his offence by one word of excuse, we can form an estimate of his character, to use no harsher language. If he ever comes within the grip of the law he will be still more humbled.

The crew of the ship were brought before the Grand Jury yesterday, and gave their testimony against their former masters. No doubt indictments will be found against the three today, Clarke, Harris and Maloney. The liberal bribe of $50 each, which they say they were paid by Captain Scott, did not deter them from doing their duty. This case opens up a vast field of inquiry on questions of vast importance to commerce. Captains of ships are rarely or never punished, because we presume, of this system of bribery. There is now an opportunity to stop it at once, and effectively.

We want an officer appointed by the Government, whose duty it must be to protect the seaman at sea, by ferreting out crimes committed by ship's officers, and prosecuting the guilty. There are many ways also in which Jack is cheated or robbed outright of his hard-earned savings, which are beyond the reach of the Shipping Commissioner; or, if within his reach, he has not yet reached them, which the officer, whose appointment is suggested, could stop. One cause of the great vitality of the *Sunrise* horrors is that they demonstrated the powerlessness of the United States Courts to punish crime on the high seas, even when that crime is said to be murder.

(*October 5th.*)

The inhuman brutes of the floating hell *Sunrise*, who treated some of the crew as if they had been created for the special purpose of undergoing the most cruel torment and agony—to enjoy the companionship of hogs while living, and to furnish food for the inhabitants of the deep when driven to death by the steady but continually increasing pressure of the brutal instincts of the monsters—will soon be brought to justice.

The United States authorities have completed the preliminary movements to this end, and so far as the United States District Attorney's department is concerned, the work has been promptly and effectively done. The cruel Captain, Robert K. Clarke, has been indicted on fourteen different charges, as follows: For beating and wounding Francis Corrigan on the 15th of June; Peter Johnson on the 1st of August; Jean Brand, alias Charles Brown, on the 12th of May; John Condiff, on the 18th of May; Ernest Lejude, alias Charles Belle, on the 15th of June. And for cruel and unusual punishment inflicted on Robert Edwards on the 7th of May; on August Wittpinning on the 12th of July; on the same person on the 14th of July; Felix Martinson on the 13th of August; Ernest Lejude on the 3d of June; Francis Corrigan on the 23d of June; Thomas R. Furt, on the 30th of August; Peter Johnson, on the 15th and 20th of August. A separate indictment was found in each case. The Captain's assistant, or as he may be more properly termed, the Superior Brute of the *Sunrise*, F. Harris, has also been indicted, the charges against him being more serious than those against Clarke. Maloney, the second mate, is also a fugitive from justice, indictments having been found against him for cruel and unusual punishment, and beating and wounding seamen.

Since the United States authorities commenced to move in this matter, they have moved rapidly and effectively. It is to be regretted, however, that the Government detectives did not step to the front sooner; and that by their negligence to perform an act, *not* illegal in itself, but in harmony with their general duties and instructions, one of the most inhuman monsters who ever disgraced the American flag, should be permitted to defy the laws and escape the punishment which his great crimes deserve. A man presumptively guilty of five murders—of having forced five men to abandon this world and flee into eternity from his cruelties—to escape unpunished, through the negligence or inactivity of the proper officers—seems preposterous. Yet such is the fact. There would be nothing improper in a Government detective officer making inquiries into the charges published against Clarke, Harris, and Maloney, and arresting and detaining them to await trial. But it was not done, because it was not strictly within the usual line of business, and while standing on this worse than technicality, the alleged murderer was fleeing from justice, and is now probably beyond the reach of the law. Colonel Finnegass, known as Detective Finnegass, and whose shingle, which projects over the door of the United States Marshal's office, announces him "Chief operative of the Secret Service Department," might have operated a little in this matter as he did in other cases, and with more satisfaction to the public.

The United States Grand Jury finished their labors yesterday. At a quarter past four o'clock they presented their final report to the Circuit Court. The report contained the indictments mentioned above. The Court thanked the gentlemen for their attention to business and discharged them for the term. Jury trials will commence on the 14th of October—that is, next Tuesday week—and the case of Captain Clarke will probably be first on the calendar. There will, therefore, be but little delay in bringing him to trial.

A WITNESS SHANGHAIED.

The sailor, Charles Belle, who came ashore with the sailor boarding-house-keeper, Franklin, the day the *Sunrise* arrived in port, and who gave the information of the terrible cruelties practiced by the captain to a reporter of this paper, being regarded as a formidable witness against the Captain, was shanghaied on board the ship *St. Mark*, where he was found yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Carver, and brought ashore. The carpenter of the *Sunrise* was also arrested as a witness by Mr. Carver, and they are both in the County Gaol. Belle was shipped without his wages, under the name of Lejude.

Beware of idleness, the listless idleness that lounges and reads without the severity of study, the active idleness for ever busy about matters neither very difficult nor very valuable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A young lady thinks it is about time that some young fellow proposed, as she has been bridesmaid eight times, and has been tantalised enough.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of man; labor sharpens the appetite, and temperance prevents him from indulging in excess.

FIDDLE-DE-DEE.—At a place where Dean Swift was once dining, the lady of the house boasted much of her family, observing that, as her name began with a "De," it must necessarily be of old French extraction. When she finished, "Now," said the dean, "I will thank you for a little of that de-umpling."

CONTEMPT OF COURT BY A SOLICITOR.—The judge of the Swindon County Court (Mr. C. F. D. Gaillard) committed a Mr. W. F. Pratt, a solicitor, practising in that district, to Devizes Gaol, for five days, for contempt of court, in appearing before him in a state of intoxication. Mr. Pratt had several cases at the court, and after behaving himself in a very disorderly manner was ordered to leave the court. This he refused to do, and he was then removed by the officers, and afterwards conveyed to prison.

RED PEPPER FOR INSECTS.—A correspondent of the *Rural Press* says: "I have discovered by a practical test that Cayenne or red pepper (Capsicum) will destroy cabbage lice or cabbage mildew. I have some 200 fine cabbages growing, and to my sorrow, some two weeks since I found them covered with lice. I sprinkled them wherever the lice could be found, with the capsicum, and am delighted to see my cabbages entirely cleared, save a few; that, I did not sprinkle, that I might contrast them, and that I can assure you is very evident or speaking, for those I so left are covered with the little destroyers. Now I am of the opinion that capsicum will in the same manner destroy the fungi of all plants, vines, fruits, etc., spoken of in the Agricultural Report of 1871, from page 110 to 123. I also sprinkled a bumble-bee with it, and the result was death in a few minutes to the bee. Now this might be applied to vines in the form of a solution; but for the cabbage sprinkling dry is preferable, and it sticks or adheres closely to the leaf.

THE BANK FORGERIES.—The Gaol Committee of Aldermen have determined to discharge the two warders in Newgate prison who were suspended on suspicion of having been concerned in a project for procuring the release of the four Americans convicted of the great forgeries on the Bank of England. Both warders were called before the committee and informed of the determination that had been arrived at, and they strenuously denied that there was the slightest foundation for the allegation that was made against them. The four convicts, who were in the first instance sent to the Pentonville prison, have been removed since to four different convict prisons, where they are closely watched, and there is not the slightest chance of any attempt at escape being made. Messrs. Freshfield, the solicitors to the Bank of England, have presented a silver tankard each to Webb and Hancock, the two City detectives, who apprehended Macdonnell in New York. The Bank authorities, it is stated, offered to send to one of the colonies the three young women, Ellen Vernon, Ellen Franklin, and Catherine Grey who gave evidence on the trial, and to give them the means to provide for themselves after their arrival. The offer has been accepted by Franklin and Grey, but Vernon does not wish to leave England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 20TH, EVENING.

There has been a quieter feeling in the drug market for Bengal. The following may be taken as the ruling prices:—New Patna, $595 to $597½, sellers; New Benares, $580 to $582½, sellers; Old Patna, $560 to $562½, sellers. New Malwa in held for $625 cash, first quality—offers of $615 have not been entertained; Old Malwa, $625 to $630, for really first quality; stock of Malwa reduced to 200 chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....s. 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/3
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/3½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight.....—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....73½
Private, 30 days' sight.....73½ to 73¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—47 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$600 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$950 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 100 per share, nominal.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$205 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$548 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$131 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$119 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—22 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—31 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 109½ per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—55 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 20TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Japan White Wax, 50 packages, at $15.00, by Cbun-chong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.00, by Cbun-chong to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 3,000 piculs, at $1.75, by Kwong-wing-tye by retail.

Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $21.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Sapanwood, 1,000 piculs, at $1.85, by Fook-loong to local trader.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $6.50, by Fook-loong to local trader.

Brown Sugar, 660 bags, at $3.95, by Fook-loong to local trader.

Shanghai Cotton, 300 bales, at $14.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Lungngan Pulp, 40 piculs, at $10.50, by Fook-loong to local trader.

Shellfish, 10 cases, at $43.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Cuttle Fish, 10 bags, at $21.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
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THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

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RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Craigforth (str.)		Hongkong	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Hongkong (str.)	Symington		Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Glaucus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 28th inst.
LONDON AND HAMBURG, &c.	Olympia (str.)	Paulsen		Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Glenisla	Watts	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Rifleman	Thos. Bishop	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Kinfauns Castle	Dodd	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Carnarvonshire	Williams	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Tamesa		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Melrose	Neill	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Mary Belle Roberts	Trask	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Aureola	Ross	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HONOLULU	George Green	O. Willcox	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	On or about 11th prox.
MANILA	Delia	E. Basozabal	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Nil (str.)	Samat		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN	Tartar (str.)			Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Achilles (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 23rd inst.
Do.	Delta (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Provence (str.)	Brunet		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Thales (str.)	M. Young	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 24th inst., at 11 A.M.

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BRASS and WOOD CORNICE POLES, with fittings complete.
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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Gliahmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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tf 1888 Hongkong, 20th November, 1873.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"OLYMPIA,"

Paulsen, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
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SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1889 Hongkong, 20th November, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"NIL,"

Captain Samat, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1880 Hongkong, 18th November, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"PROVENCE,"

Captain Brunet, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1881 Hongkong, 18th November, 1873.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer

"CRAIGFORTH"

will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1877 Hongkong, 18th September, 1873.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MADRAS"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1873. [1874

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI and HIOGO.*)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"DELTA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1873. [1875

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FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

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"TARTAR,"

expected here about the 22nd November, will have immediate despatch as above.
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VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1853 Hongkong, 11th November, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"DELIA,"

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REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1817 Hongkong, 4th November, 1873.

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THE *A* 1 British Barque

"KINFAUNS CASTLE,"

Dodd, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have early despatch.
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RUSSELL & Co.,
tf 1770 Hongkong, 27th October, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Barque

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Vessels on the Berth.

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THE Company's Steamship

"ACHILLES"

will be despatched on or about the 23rd November.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1871 Hongkong, 15th November, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"AUREOLA,"

Ross, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1837 Hongkong, 7th November, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 16 years British Ship

"TAMESA,"

having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1776 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK,

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"GARNARVONSHIRE,"

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For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1777 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

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THE *A* 1 German Barque

"JOHANN SMIDT,"

Captain Hagemann, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1675 Hongkong, 10th October, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"MELROSE,"

Captain Neill, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1668 Hongkong, 8th October, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 Clipper Ship

"RIFLEMAN,"

Thos. Bishop, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo and passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1582 Hongkong, 25th September, 1873.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain C. H. FASTIER, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 27th November, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 26th idem.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S.-S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*CHINA*" will be due at San Francisco January 1st, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 26th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 8th, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANC

Extracts.

EAST AND WEST.

All beautiful things come out of the East:
The blushing bride of the sun,
The dawn, that fades from his eager sight
Ere a single kiss is won.

All beautiful things come out of the East:
The flushing King of the Day,
Smiting the ranks of the shadow-giants
That tremble and flee away.

All beautiful things come out of the East:
Dear to the weary sight,
The sleep-bearing, dewy, and odorous queen,
The thrice-beloved Night.

All beautiful things come out of the East:
The silver, silent moon,
That sails up o'er the horizon's rim
To her cool and perfect noon.

All beautiful things come out of the East:
The multitudinous stars,
Cleaving the waves of the cloud-foamed sky
With their fiery lines of cars.

All beautiful things MUST go to the West:
The Dawn to Twilight changed.
And the weary Sun that finds her there
When all the Heavens are ranged.

All beautiful things must go to the West:
There vanishes Night so fair:
A Harbor sure, the sailing Moon
And the Stars drop anchor there.

No wonder the West shines bright, shines bright,
In the jubilant sunset sky,
When it knows all the beautiful things of the world
Must come to its arms ere they die.

ANNA C. RACKETT

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE YOUNG MAN.

A very pretty, and at the same time characteristic, anecdote of President Lincoln is given in a recent number of the New York *Ledger*. It was during the time that General McClellan was developing his policy of masterly inactivity on the Potomac. The President dropped into Secretary Stanton's office one morning and seated himself at a table on which were a number of petitions for appointment to an important position recently vacated, and after looking at one or two of the formidable documents, bristling with influential names, asked the Secretary if he had selected a man for the post. Stanton replied that he had not; that he found it very difficult to do so on account of the numerous persons who would be offended at an adverse appointment, and he was anxious at that particular time to retain the friendship of all. The President continued to look over the petitions, and near the bottom of the pile came upon one bearing the single signature of the applicant. "Poor fellow!" said Lincoln; "here must be a man without friends. No one to speak a word in his favor. And how simply he asks for the situation—as though it were the office of pedagogue in a frontier school. Do you know the man?" The Secretary looked at the paper and said he did, and recalled to the President's mind a young man who had been introduced to him, with his mother, the night before, and in reply to another question, said he thought him qualified for the position. "Then," said Lincoln, "as he seems so entirely friendless among the multitude who have friends without number, I will be his friend. He shall have one at least." And he picked up a pen and placed his strong autograph upon the margin of the young man's petition. It is needless to add that the young person thus befriended received the appointment.

A HISTORICAL MUG.

When I heard that Washington's headquarters at Morristown was to be sold at public auction, I determined to go and see it. It was my first intimation that it was still in existence; I had perhaps often passed it without knowing the fact, for it is a peculiarity of this kind of property that its historic quality is always sprung upon you like a trap; that you are hardly safe in any old tenement; that you drop unconsciously into the Washington chair, or imbibe serenely from the Washington mug, and that the fact is brought sharply upon you like a pin in the cushion or a fly in the milk. In the course of time this expectation naturally excites a morbid activity of the intellect; but only once do I remember being mistaken in the result. It was in a Sierran solitude, where I had encamped, and where I was solicited to take supper in the newly-built cabin of an Eastern immigrant. At supper I was supplied with an ordinary looking china mug, of a pale blue willow pattern. "That mug," said my host, "has a little story connected on it. It belonged to my grandfather. At the siege of Yorktown, he lived convenient to the battle-field, and the guns was posted all around the house. All of a sudden—" "I remember," I interposed hastily. "Suddenly a commanding form darkened the little doorway, and a dignified but courteous voice asked for a drink of water. Your grandfather rose—" "I was goin' on to say," continued my host, calmly, "that the boomin' o' them guns broke every bit of china in the house, and that grandfather had to buy a new set next day, and this yer one is the last of them." I put down my cup and gazed long and earnestly at the man. His face was calm, thoughtful, and even sad—a slight tremulousness of the left eyelid, and a depression of the lower angle of the mouth on the same side, easily attributable to historic emotion, were the only evidences of feeling. —*From "An Episode of Fiddletown," by Bret Harte*

MONMOUTH AT SEDGEMOOR.

"For who are you?" demanded an officer of the Guards, as he saw the dusky masses debouching amid the *gloom*. "For the king," replied Lord Grey, or one of his people. "For which king?" resumed the officer. "For King Monmouth—and God with us?" was the defiant response. In a moment every butt was at the shoulder, a line of fire ran like a garland along the black edge of the ditch, and Monmouth's cavalry were falling over each other, or galloping madly in all directions. The animals on which they were mounted were, says Kennet, only marsh mares and colts, which could not stand even the sound of the drums. "All is lost, my lord duke," Grey rashly cried; "and I must shift for myself!" The finest cavalry in the world could not have acted against infantry on such ground; and these were all untrained, and rode horses unused to stand fire. But now Monmouth advancing, pike in hand, at the head of his infantry, found himself compelled to halt by the margin of the fatal ditch, of the existence of which he had been totally ignorant. The Royals and Guards were still firing, and now his men responded, and for three quarters of an hour an incessant roar of musketry rang across the black trench amid the mist of the moor. The Somersetshire peasants, "Anabaptists and poore clothworkers of the country," as Evelyn calls them, stood to their perilous task with great bravery, but they levelled their barrels too high, and the balls flew over the plumed beavers of the royal troops, to lodge in the marshy soil beyond. At Sedgemoor the Guards from London did not behave well. "Feversham's troops," says Dalrymple, the annalist, "as often happens in combats with an irregular army, at first gave way, all except Lord Dumbarton's companies of Scotch;" and the king tells us that the whole brunt of the rebels' fire fell on them and the regiment now known as the Grenadier Guards. But the duke, by his care to keep his men in order, and to make them fire with regularity, instead of rushing into the ranks of the enemy, when the rhine could be crossed, with their swords, the only weapons by which that superiority given by discipline to regular over irregular troops can be avoided, lost in the end the first advantage chance had given him.—*Cassell's British Battles on Land and Sea.*

THE MAORIES.

From tradition they possess a perfect knowledge of the important events, distinguished characters, and remarkable exploits connected with their race since their arrival in New Zealand, about 500 years ago. A Maori will narrate his pedigree in an unbroken line from generation to generation in the genuine spirit of heraldry, and will recite the achievements of his ancestors with a strong feeling of nationality. In the practical knowledge of natural history they are no less proficient. Every mountain, valley, and river, as well as every tree, plant and flower, has a descriptive name; the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, and the beast of the field, have all characteristic appellations, while the habits and distinguishing peculiarities of each are described with precision. On such subjects a Maori will converse with as much intelligence and familiarity as the educated gentleman of a civilised country. The gift of fluent speech is not denied to them, and they sit in groups round their evening camp fires, discussing the events of the day with delight and animation; and their chiefs and orators, when interested in any important question, will address an assembly for an hour or two, and debate every point under consideration in an eloquent and excited manner. Prior to our settlement in the country they had no written language, but the rapidity and almost intuitive manner in which their vigorous and active minds grasped the elementary principle necessary in using our alphabet, with the view of expressing their thoughts and recording their traditions in writing, were quite marvellous. In a very short time the great majority of them learned to read and write their own language. Nevertheless, they are still in the condition of a people whose minds are shaded with ignorance, and enveloped in the twilight of superstition, as well as swayed by the "phantasmagoria" of powerful imagination. Every hill is therefore invested with mystery, and has its legend; every river its traditional story, and every woodland its haunted spirit.—*From "New Zealand."*

MINDS AND HANDS.

Regent-street, with its brilliant throng, its ebb and flow of wealth and fashion,—the town mansions and country retreats of those who take their fill of the comforts of life,—are a striking contrast to the noisy thoroughfares of our manufacturing towns, with their prisons of labour, and their wretched and unwholesome nightly shelters for those who toil all day at loom or furnace. Vast is the space between the two classes, as far as visible luxury and discomfort are concerned; but there is a still broader space, an unmeasured distance, between the minds of those who labour and those who enjoy. When the novelist gave us a dismal record of the hard facts and "hard times" at Coketown, if he sought force in exaggeration he was only condensing into the limits of his ideal town what is widely spread around us, and what, because of its very abundance, fails to strike home as it should. Our commerce is our boast, our manufactures flourish; we are a wealthy nation, and a self-satisfied. But we forget, exulting in success, that there is something too precious for all price stamped underfoot in the hurry and rush of our world-wide trade, worn away to nothing in factory and mill, left in an arctic night in our underground treasure-houses, running wild to worthless seed in our agricultural districts, spun out by steam-power, woven away with woof and weft, as if its helpless existence was a mistake in Nature's plan, and had no claim upon us. And yet the intelligence of a people, their mental faculties, their taste and fancy—all these are as decided a reality as their capabilities for one or another avocation, which we encourage, or their strength to labour, which we support. Why, then, do we regard only the faculties of the body, forgetting those of the mind? There is no answer to the question, unless it be one that tells woefully against us—one that points to something not far from a national monomania for self-interestedness. What we require are the muscle and sinew occupied in providing for our welfare on the crowded quays, at the mouth of the shaft, or in the wilderness of toil below, or under the eternal clamour of machinery. But what right have their stunted minds to our consideration, when our only link of connection with them is the fact that our necessities and comforts come from their class to ours, across the abyss so wisely interposed between us? The minds of the lower orders are not to be mentioned in practical speaking; and as to their taste, fancy—preposterous! Why, when you cultivate their minds and elevate their tastes, you may begin next with a scheme for the useful disposal, with regard to agriculture, of the macadamized streets under their cart-wheels and clogs, and a project for utilizing the failures of pottery, waste tar, hemp, oil, and sawdust, to compose ornamental articles. But has it never occurred to us that those stunted minds might repay culture generously; that even a scanty sowing over such a vast extent of neglected soil could not fail to bring some harvest; that we might feel sensibly later on the benefit of a little early disinterestedness, a little care for the thousands whose daily lot is heart-chilling toil, undiversified labour? Truly we have made a mistake, and the sooner it is rectified the better for ourselves; for all the statistics ever drawn out would fall short in estimating what we have lost already through their loss of the best and brightest side of even the lowliest life.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Insurances.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Polices against Fire to the extent of $45,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

MELCHERS & Co.
3m 1618 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of *Thirty-three and one-third per cent.* (33⅓ p.c.) on all LOCAL RISKS, instead of that of Ten per cent. (10 p.c.) hitherto granted.

REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.
1m 1746 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20 p.c.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

Insurances.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 p.c.) upon current local rates of Premium, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 p.c.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20 p.c.) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and, Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $30,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	⅓ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 15t and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 p.c. allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months...	⅞ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 878 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	⅞ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	⅓ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

N.B.—Short period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 20th November, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$108.00 a	$116.00
" 28 a 32	"	117.00 a	125.00
" 38 a 42	"	125.00 a	135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	2.00 a	2.05
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a	2.50
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.90 a	3.95
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.30 a	2.50
" 64 a 66	"	2.70 a	2.85
" 68 a 72	"	2.95 a	3.30
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.50 a	2.75
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.45 a	2.50
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.40 a	2.20
" 40	"	2.50 a	3.50
GREY T-CLOTH, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.85 a	1.80
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.75 a	3.80
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.70 a	3.75
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a	5.80
CHINTZ	"	1.90 a	1.95
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.68 a	0.70
" Brown	"	0.62 a	0.65
" Red	"	0.78 a	0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.23 a	0.24
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.19 a	0.20
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.25 a	0.26

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.80 a	0.82
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.60 a	8.70
" " Assorted	"	8.10 a	8.20
" *HH* Scarlet	"	8.40 a	8.50
" " Assorted	"	8.10 a	8.20
CAMLETS, SSS	"	17.00 a	17.50
" SS	"	19.00 a	19.50
" S	"	20.00 a	20.50
" *BBB*	"	22.00 a	22.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 & 6	per picul	4.50 a	4.75
" Hoop	"	4.85 a	5.00
" Bar	"	4.00 a	4.10
" Small Round Rod	"	4.25 a	4.30
" Wire	"	10.00 a	11.25
LEAD	"	6.95 a	7.15
STEEL, English	per lub.	4.50 a	4.85
" Swedish	"	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca	per picul	31.00 a	32.50
TIN PLATES	per box	8.00 a	8.20
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	26.00 a	27.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	170.00 a	172.00
" American	"	170.00 a	172.00
SPELTER	"	7.50 a	7.65

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shangha	"	14.80 a	15.00
" Ningpo	"	16.50 a	17.00
" Tientsin	"	15.80 a	16.00
" Shantung	"	16.00 a	16.50
" Bengal	"	11.50 a	16.00
ALUM	per picul	1.50 a	1.80
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	4.10 a	4.25
" Black	"	0.65 a	0.80
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a	1.75
" " mill cleaned	"	1.55 a	1.60
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore	"	1.70 a	1.75
" Saigon	"	1.40 a	1.45
" Annam	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.50 a	7.00
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton.		
" Englishteam	"	15.50 a	—
" American Anthracite	"	15.50 a	—
" Sydney	"	12.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.80 a	3.85
SUNDRY PRODUCE, &c.,			
MATTANG, Straits	per picl.	6.00 a	6.20
" Banjar	"	5.10 a	5.34
PEPPER White	"	22.00 a	22.50
" Black	"	16.50 a	17.00
BETEL NUT	"	3.25 a	4.00
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.20 a	4.50
" South Seas	"	16.50 a	17.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a	2.00
" Siam	"	2.20 a	2.65
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.50 a	1.55
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	"	6.50 a	6.75
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picl.	1.80 a	1.95
" California	"	1.95 a	2.10
SUGAR, Canton white, No. 1 a 3	"	6.75 a	7.20
" Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a	3.30
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a	4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a	3.90
CANDY, packed	"	10.00 a	10.50
TEAS, White	"	2.00 a	1.95
" Green	"	1.80 a	2.35
" Black	"	1.55 a	1.60
" Yellow	"	1.70 a	1.85
MUSHROOMS	"	42.50 a	50.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.25 a	2.50
" Cut	"	3.25 a	3.50
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	8.75 a	14.50
" " small	"	8.75 a	8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.25 a	7.00
BEES WAX, Japan	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Hankow	"	68.00 a	69.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
China	W. B. Cobb	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	
Craigforth	Scott	Brit. str	852	~~Holliday~~, Wise & Co	
Dang Wee	Lord	Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
E. M. Edmond	Delta	Brit. str	1010	P. & O. Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Kinshan ‡	Gary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	
Legislator	Craig	Brit. str	1374	Jardine, Matheson & Co	East Coast
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
Madras	Barnard	Brit. str	696	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Mikado	S. Doane	Brit. str	1993	P. M. S. Co	
Nil	Samat	Fren. str	1200	M. M. Co	
Oxfordshire	C. P. Jones	Brit. str	1228	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Powan ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1896	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	775	Olyphant & Co	
Travancore	C. H. Eastley	Brit. str	1900	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yotetung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	332	Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adelia	Simpson	Amr. bk	334	Order	
Albert Victor	Muir	Brit. sh	858	Gilman & Co	
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Dock Co	
Altagracia	B. de Onaindi	Span. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
Amoy	F. T. Veiguf	Siam. bg	262	Wo-tye	
Aurcolia	Ross	Amr. sh	822	Order	
Augusta	A. Bernard	Fren. bk	840	Order	
Burton Stather	Carphin	Brit. bk	421	P. M. S. Co	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lensen	Ger. bk	596	Bourjau & Co	
Cingalese	Anton	Brit. bk	339	Chinese	
City of Foochow	Tait	Brit. sh	1054	Order	
Crested Wave	Roncup	Brit. bk	345	Order	
Delia	E. Barorabat	Span. bk	784	Remedios & Co	
Faugh Ballagh	D. D. O'Keefe	Ger. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	
F. H. Drews	W. Vorsatz	Ger. bk	300	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Finzel	R. Deas	Brit. bk	487	Borneo Co	
George Green	C. S. Wilcox	Amr. sh	999	Chinese	
Glenisla	Watts	Brit. bk	372	D. Lapraik & Co	
H. Upmann	Schwartze	Ger. bk	375	Thos. Howard & Co	
Ionium	J. Margrom	Amr. bk	659	Burrows & Sons	
Kinsbridge	Symonds	Brit. sh	1497	Order	
Labrador	W. Jones	Brit. sh	1242	Borneo Co., Limited	
Louise	F. Lahirigogun	Fren. bk	450	Order	
Maggie	C. H. Bisset	Brit. bk	191	Chinese	
Malvina	H. Kluge	Ger. bk		Bourjau & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. sh	516	Rozario & Co	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Order	
Mary B. Roberts	D. J. Trask	Amr. bk	469	Russell & Co	San Francisco
McNear	Coster	Amr. sh	1308	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Melrose	Thos. Neill	Amr. sh	999	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Meridian	C. Zetterland	Siam. sch	294	Chinese	
Merom	Lowell	Amr. sh	1204	Battles & Co	
Moses Day	Woodworth	Amr. sh	1271	Borneo Co., Limited	
Ocean	Janssen	Ger. bg	225	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Pactolo	T. Ollivand	Fren. bk	391	Order	
Papa	F. Bloso	Ger. bk	386	Siemssen & Co	
Peri	Crantz	Ger. bg	275	Siemssen & Co	
Rapid	F. Hunte	Siam. bk	429	Chinese	
Record	Dalton	Brit. bk	426	Order	
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. sh	718	Rozario & Co	D'din & S'ney
Rita	S. Gutierres	Span. bk	563	Order	
Ruth	C. Minto	Brit. bk	468	John Burd & Co	
Sarah Nicholson	J. G. Selkirk	Brit. sh	933	Olyphant & Co	
Star of the South	E. Smith	Brit. sh	665	John Burd & Co	
St. Bryedale	Pearce	Brit. bk	302	Chinese	
Three Brothers	H. Kablcke	Brit. bk	367	Chinese	
Tokatea	McKinnon	Brit. bk	1075	Rozario & Co	
Vesta	Hoest	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Vidal	L. Rondenu	Fren. bk	409	Melchers & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Yokohama
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Yokohama
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Burnett	Tientsin
Flamer	Hospital		—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	duoble sc. gun vl.	4	100	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Shanghai
Hornet	duoble sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Amoy
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Shanghai
Kestral	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Boulton	Hongkong
Manaos	Military Hospital		—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comdr. Atkinson	Shanghai
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Rinaldo	screw sloop	7	200	Comr. Parsons	Nagasaki
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Shanghai
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Hon. A. C. Littleton	Yokohama
Teazer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Foochow
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Singapore
Thetis	Steam Corvette	13	350	Capt. Le Hunte Ward	Shanghai
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Yokohama

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
				WHAMPOA.	
				SAILING VESSELS.	
Aracan	Harwood	Brit. sh	788	Gilman & Co.	London
Camila Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Order	
Carangah	G. Cawse	Brit. sh	891	P. M. S. S. Co	
Carnarvonshire	Williams	Brit. bk	388	Gilman & Co	
Corona	H. Bate	Brit. sh	1192	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Falcon	J. L. Dunn	Brit. bk	793	R. S. Walker & Co	
Formosa	F. Paulsen	Brit. sch	274	Melchers & Co	
Gleam	Burgess	Brit. bk	291	Chinese	
Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Ger. bk	400	Bourjau & Co	
Kinfauns Cast